THE GRANGERS NEW YEAR.

Forthy Master's Address on the Condition of the Order—The Duties and Aims of the Patrens of Husbandry in South Carolina.

Patrons: The year of 1879 has passed away, and you in the thre-hold of the new year 1880 are now met in serious conclave to consider, consult, devise and determine what is most needed and and determine what is most needed and best for yourselves, your families, your State and your country as to domestic, pecuniary, social and civic welfare. At such a meeting, custom, co-existent with the Order itself, makes it my duty to address you, to inform you of the condition and the past annual transfecious of the Order, and to recommend action conductive to its future prescript and decrees. ive to its future prosperity and advance-

ment.

Since last you met the struggle to sustain, revive and firmly establish the Order in the State has been most patiently, persistently, carnestly and successfully made by a part of your officers, aided by some of the Marters of Pomona and subordinate Granges, and in some cases conspicuously by individual Patrons unofficially. But in many portions of the State, owing to the indifference and apathy of the farmers and the culpable negligence of Patrons, who, after allowing themselves to be elected to and installed into office, proved recklessly recreant to the solemn pledges and duties they assumed, the Order has not advanced but declined.

In all counties and sections wherever

In all counties and sections wherever Patrons and their officers have done their whole duty the Order flourishes and advances by healthy progression, and it is not wrong to say that with the same spirit, devotion to duty, sense of obligation, patient and persistent work, almost all, the counties of this State could and would show as creditable and flourishing an exhibit of the Order as Colleton, Darlington, Newberry, Kershaw, Lancaster, York and Spartanburg. In all cases of decline or failure it is safe to say to those who were in office, "You have done and left undone should not have done and left undone those things you should have done."

No organization, association, corporation or body of any kind, either social or financial, religious or secular, ever succeeded or ever will succeed, unless its officers, leaders and members work, and work continuously, in its interest. Who ever made snything a success without devoting to it time, toil, thought and money? The great mistake made by the officers of our Order has been and is that there is no obligation where there is no salary. This rule would ruin any organization, and the very opposite should prevail and be taught by us that while a man be taught by us that while a man cannot be compelled to assume an office that does or does not pay, when viewed from an individual standpoint, still as a member of any organization he is bound to assume and discharge the duties that may be fairly and impartially imposed on him at any time for the common good. Further, that when by the aggregate voice and for the common good he is placed in non-paying offices, the a the obligation is imperatively incumbent upon him to either refuse to be installed, or being installed to more punctiliously and sedulously discharge all duties than if amply paid. I lay great strees upon this point, and urge that you will give it your most mature consideration, for, in my opinion, just here must be instituted or inaugurated any successful attempt to placed in non-paying omeca, the a the obligation is imperatively incumbent upon him to either refuse to be installed, or being installed to more punctiliously and sedulously discharge all duties than if amply paid. I lay great strees upon this point, and urge that you will give it your most mature consideration, for, in my opinion, just here must be instituted or inaugurated any successful attempt to reform and revive our Order or society and the civic and political condition of our State and country. Look around and you will see thatoffices are sought or avoided as suits the welfare of the community, and offices, from the highest to the lowest, are now considered prizes to be obtained by electieneering, manœuvering, elicanery, deception and fraud. This has been carried to such an extent that there is but little pretence now made to public tone and morals, and it is rapidly sapping the very foundations of society and civilization. The only remedy is to establish and maintain that rule of our Order with regard to office: "That no man shall erek an office or shirk one;" "that the office shall seek the man, and not the man the office." Fatrons, stamp this motto upon the banners of your Order with regard to office with one;" and shall erek an office or shirk one;" and shall erek an office or shirk one;" and should a should be an adventution and combination antagonistic than the office shall seek the man, and not the man the office." Fatrons, stamp this motto upon the banners of your Order with regard to office with the office and of the man the office of your Order with regard to office. "That no man the office shall seek the man, and not the man the office." Fatrons, stamp this motto upon the banners of your Order with regard to office with the office of your Order with regard to office with the office of your Order with regard to office with the office of your Order with regard to office with the office of your Order with regard to office with the office of your Order with regard to office with the office of your not the man the omce." Fatrons, stamp this motto upon the banners of your Greder, and nail it to your masthead; carry it into all the organizations to which you individually belong, whether social, religious, financial, civic or political, and demand that it be made an irrevocable rule, and in the near future it will redound in untold good to you and yours; to your country and to civilization itself. The existence and continued vitality of this Order in the United States is no longer an experiment, and it is impossible

this Order in the United States is no longer an experiment, and it is impossible to foresee, foretell, or estimate its future power and influence upon society, business and government.

The National Grange at its meeting in Canandiagus, New York, in November last, considered, discussed and took action upon questions of deep interest and vast import to us, our Order and the country. I invite your earnest attention and consideration to their proceedings generally, but more especially to the following, viz: The reports of the Committees on American Agriculture, on Comperation, on Transports fon, on Resolutions, and Praemble and Resolutions offered by Bro; Brigham, W. M. of Ohio State Grange, and reports of Committee on Dormant Granges, which are appended to and made part of this address. By a study of these it will be seen that the field was we spread, the thought deep and we the expression

the field was w spread, the thought deep and w the expression bold and manly, the cousions decided and determined, and she intentions plainand doctrines contained in these and other proceedings I am sure it will be cordial; admitted they are indubitable evidence of devotion, zeal and interest in and to the Order, and the neople, in a broad and liberal sense. Consider and discuss that fully depict the contained and depict th discuss them fully, giving full expression to your endorsement or discort. But one amendment was proposed to the Consti-tution, and that I will lay before you for your ratification or rejection, at the prop-or time, and as is required in such cases. Let me strongly urge you not to let this session pass away without some very ef-fective plans and rules being devised and adapted as to the revival of dormant Granges. While the Worthy Secretary gives you encouraging information as to the number revived, still there are too many dormant, and I must loudly wart that the time will soon come when the door of revival will ca finally closed and

door of revival will ca finally closed and the revocation of charter ensue.

Financial and business plans and propositions will be offered for your consideration; from them I confidently expect to see you reap great benefit and satisfaction, but as this is strictly private I will withhold my views, and also "cantion" all as to the too frequent manner in which financial and business matters are discussed and spoken of, in violation of the imperative infunction of our Order. It affords me great pleasure to officially inform you that by the wise and liberal legislation of the General Assembly a Bureau of Agriculture has been established in this State. The department has been organized and is at work. Notwithstanding much unfavorable and unfriend-

ly prophesying concerning it, I most sanguinely and confidently expect and predict that it will be a great and magnificent success; annually growling in strength and symmetry; vanually expanding its sphere and scope of work and usefulness; bringing money, muscle and brain to aid in redeeming and rebuilding our state and developing its immense resources, now idle and useless; furnishing much and varied information, useful, beneficial and interesting to the entire agricultural, recentile and professional community now within our borders, and inducing many from without to come in. Let me bespeak for it your confidence and support, in return for which it will prove a blessing to this State and people. And now having been so handsomel; and liberally recognized as a class by our own State Government, let us all, as agriculturist and as a people, use our right of petition and our influence, and join our voices to so many thousands of others throughout this broad Union, to induce Congress to make the Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States a Cabinet officer, and raise his department to equality in dignity and efficiency with the others.

In view of the immense importance it could be to and the untold zood it could be to

the others.

In view of the immense importance it could be to, and the untold good it could do for, that great producing class who support the whole government and people; the niggardly support given, and the indifference shown by Congress to the Department of Agriculture, is an outrage and an insult that should no longer be endured by a civilized and enlightened people. On this subject I have a letter, urging action, from Bro. D. Wyatt Aiken, Worthy Past Master of this Grange, and now one of the representatives of this State in the United States Congress, which I will lay before you.

Patrons, we are here in council to de-

gress, which I will lay before you.

Patrons, we are here in council to devise and determine for the good and welfare of our beloved order, of our wives and little ones, our people and our State. Let us think for a moment, and then try to realize the immense good we can do, and the great obligation resting upon us to fully exert that power and to do that good. Then at out to work; utilize this Order. While you strive to increase.

good. Then at outset power and to do that good. Then at outset to work; utilize this Order. While you strive to increase, build up and strengthen it; at the same time use it; make it work for you; keep it bright and smooth by constant use. Use it how? Use it for everything good that any social, educational, financial or civic purpose that will benefit or interest us and ours. All men have some special order, organization or association to suborder, organization or association to sub-serve and promote the special interest of serve and promote the special interest of a special class; and to get its benefits for that single speciality, they expend any amount of time, thought, toil and money needed to succeed. This order, thus used, and thus treated, will return a thousand fold for all expended upon it. Then sustain it well, and use it well. Use it at home, in the neighborhood, in the township, in the county, in the State, in the Union and with foreign countries. Use it from the minutest interests and objects of the home and family to the grandest schemes of statesmansl. and diplomacy. It is actually impossible for us agriculturists and farmers to any longer derive sufficient profits from

an abnormal and undue amount of organization and combination antagonistic to agriculture, and absolutely none in its defence or behalf. The poor individual farmer stands singly and alone confronting an army of thousands, trained, drilled, officered, organized, armed, equipped, supplied and "ready to move at a moment's notice;" and there stands the farmer with nothing! As one of our eyldiers once complained, "nothing to cat and nothing to cook it in;" nothing to shoot, and couldn't shoot it if he had; no aumunition but a dozen "bird shot," and a spoonful of wet powder all mixed together in his "breeches pocket;" no supgether in his "breeches pocket;" no sup-plies but a little "lien," "dry salt" meat no one to help him, and he can't help himself. So whom the coutest begin who can and will get the most of the an-

premature death to end his misery. In this picture true? Look and judge for yourselves. Look around! You will see the evidences of extravagance and prodigality, both governmental and social, public and private, spead broadcast over the whole country. The covernment

public and private, spead broadcast over the whole country. The government and whole recole sacklessly plunging in-to wasteful and approfitable consumption and expenditure, all of which must be paid for by these annual products or values derived from the toil and sweat of values derived from the toil and sweat of the farmer. To raise the means to sup-port all this governmental and social ex-travagance to becomes necessary to so shape the lajislation of the country, both Federal and State, foreign commercial treaties, revenue laws and taxes, that all

treaties, revenue laws at a taxes, that all governments, corporations, combinations and monopolies may be able to seize and appropriate almost the entire amount of the proceeds of agricultural labor, leaving a bare pittauce to support existence, I solemnly ark you is this to continue without any effort to check or change it? To check or change it will require something beside individual effort or work; it will require complete, thorough and strong combination and organization of numbers of people. If any one can give us a better or stronger, let him do so at once, but until something better is found, let us hold on 12 this Grder, and use it to save ourselves from ruin and destruction. save ourselves from ruin and destruction. Let us avail ourselves of this meeting in

handling and carriage shall receive full compensation; that we seek to inform ourselves how and where to sell most profitably, and to buy most economically; that by selling and buying together, we get the benefit quantity always gives in either, and in freights and charges. That we seek and desire the most friendly relations with commercial and business men and companies; that we claim and confidently assert that if we could, and should companies; that we claim and confidently assert that if we could, and should consummate our undertakings, it would redound in benefits to business and other classes equally with the agricultural; that they and all should aid us, "as we work for all." We do not claim that the annual crops belong to the husbandman alone, but admit it to be a common property, belonging to all who work or serve erty, belonging to all who work or serve the community, either physically or men-tally, and each is entitled to laim in proportion to the value of the services rendered, but no more; and we deny the right of those who neither work nor serve to any share at all.

No matter how No matter how much conflict there may be between the agricultural class and interests and other classes and interests in other States and countries, still it is safe to say there is and should be none in this State. No enterprise based upon capital, commerce, trade, manufactures, or transportation, has yet reached such magnitude and power in this State as to sensibly cause it to directly antagonize the great and fundamental interest of agriculture, and, whenever it is attempted, it is by those who, failing to realize and understated the interest they represent are tempted by inordinate and selfish greed and aggrandizement to a course that is not endorsed by judgment or approved by conscience. Then let us invite and appeal to the sense and wisdom of the leaders of all classes and interests to join and aid us in devising and dom of the leaders of all classes and in-terests to join and aid us in dovising and inaugurating plans and schemes that will revive and foster the languishing ag-ricultural interest of the State and coun-try; join us to influence and cause more considerate and friendly legislation and action, both State and Federal; aid us to remove some of the too many heavy and unjust burthens with which agriculture is now so loaded as to crush and stifle it. Then will it soon revive and prosper, con-ferring sustenance, profit and happiness of not only those immediately engaged in it, but also on all of every class and interest.

May your session be harmonious, pleas-ant and fraternal; may your work be so will and wisely done, and its fruits so sweet and abundant as to entitle you to the praise and thanks of those you repre-sent, and cause you to be glad that you

A Steam Road-Wagon.

During the winter months Professor Saroni has been busy in perfecting his steam wagon, and he will this week forward his model of the machinery to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of securing letters patent upon it, he having so far been operating under a simple caveat. Since the appearance of the apparatus upon the streets last fall it has been vastly improved. By a double system of clutches and pulleys, one at each end of the driving shaft, the power can be applied for speed or for slow work with heavy draught. But the greatest novelty that has been introduced into the machinery is a system of propulsion for use in case of ascending a steep hill. Taking an idea from the fact that a horse can draw a much heavier load than its can draw a much heavier load than its own weight, the inventor has introduced own weight, the inventor has introduced two sets of levers that correspond caretly in movement and in the application of power with the two hind legs of a horse, the one alternating with the other, precisely as do the limbs of the animal. It is difficult, without diagrams, to illustrate how this is accomplished, but its effect can be understood with sufficient clearness from the foregoing comparison. The second important advance anderstood steam, which is a marvel of ingenuity, as well as a marvel of success. As formerly, gasoline is the fuel employed, and the flame is made to play upon pumice-stone, which heat to a whiteres and ly, gasoline is the fuel employed, and the flame is made to play upon pumice-stone, which heat to a whiteness, and thus not only creates a reservoir of constant heat, but should the flame be temporarily extinguished by a sudden jerk of the machinery, as it is apt to be, it is rekindled. The pumice-stone occupies the fire-box above which are arranged coils of pipe containing the water, which are so arranged as to give the water both lateral and longitudinal motion, and to permit the sediment to settle in the lower pipes on the side of the fire-box, where it can be readily taken out. A second and on the side of the fire-box, where it can be readily taken out. A second and smaller boiler is used to generate steam first, and this super-heated steam is conducted to a nozzle, at the end of which a delow it is placed closely a second nozzle. This to tion of the apparatus is similar to the atomizers which are so familiarly known and used in procuring fine spray from bottles of perfume, and the action of the steam atomizer invented by Professor Saroni is precisely similar to that of a perfume bottle. The jet of superheated steam, as it emerges from its nozzle, meets a jet of gasoline vapor from the nozzle immediately below the steam nozzle, and steam and gas are together projected into the fire-box in that infinitely divided condition so favorable to chemical combination, resulting in intense combustion and the rapid production of heat. As soon as the pumice-stone has thus been sufficiently heated, the atomizers are sant off and the ordinary acceptance are sant off and the ordinary acceptance. stone has thus been sufficiently heated, the atomizers are shut off and the ordinary service jets are turned on. By this means steam can be generated from cold water to a pressure of 100 pounds in four initutes. It may be added that the "leg propulsion," if it may be so termed, can propulsion," if it may be so termed, can be used with or without the slow-motion pulley, or the locomotive apparatus may be entirely uncoupled, and the power applied to driving a thrashing-machine, with the wagon remaining stationary,—
St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

nisky, a Polander who came to this country from Michigan, and who resides ten miles east of here, was greatly frightened on last W. daesday by an occurrence which placed his little boy Varef, in a parilous position. The child, Varaf, was in the barn-yard feeding corn to the chickens and in the work finding a childish amusement. The little boy's bubbles ish amusement. The little boy's bubbles of glee, blown through the reed of joy soon burst, and cries of distress were borne upon the air to the father's ears. An eagle which and been souring above the yard for some time, had ponceed upon the last, and commenced an attack upon bim with its falone. The child, randered bettless by attacks. militant; that we seek to injure none; that we are conservative and defensive; that we are conservative and defensive; that we only seek to get the same benefit and aid from organization and co-operation, in our pursuits and undertakings, that all others around us are getting; that we propose no innovations on long calculated rules of business. That while we seek to remove all useless and worthless manipulations, producing exactions and taxes without value of products in transiture from the farmer and manufacts. transite from the farmer and manufactuThe bird messured 77 feet in length
rer to the consumer, still we are willing and is of the bald species.—Arkansas
and expect that all needed manipulation,
Traveller.

AT OUTSPOKEN CONGRESSMAN.

Washington, March 15, 1880.

To the Editor of the News and Courier: In your issue of the 13th inst., appeared the following:

SOME MORE "FOOD FOR THOUGHT."

"Is it possible that Congressman Aiken favors the infamous system of assessments upon public officers for political purposes? We cannot believe that he coel. But if he does not, why did he move to lay on the table the Anti-Assessment bill, having as his followers all the Republicates and only two Democrats, Moore, of Massachusetts, and Wells, of Missouri?"

Of whom do you make this inquiry?

Wells, of Missouri''
Of whom do you make this inquiry?
Is it of me, or of that public whose opinion you would, I fear, haply if you could, mould to my demerit? There is could, mould to my demerit? There is an insinuation always, hrouded in interrogatories submitted as you submit the above, that to my mind suggests a sinister motive in propounding the inquiry. If, however, in this instance this impression is groundless, and I am mistake . in my view of the matter, I will only be pleased to know I am incorrectly impressed. But as Sam Scott, the Catawba Indian chie of my boyhood days, would say under similar circumstances, "It smells like it."

During the extra session of last spring the committe on civil service reform reported a bill prohibiting assessments upon public officers for political purposes. Another feature of the bill was to make it a purpose of the bill was to make it a penal offence for such officers to allow themselves to be assessed for such purpo-ses. The discussion upon this bill con-sumed over two weeks of the extra sessumed over two weeks of the extra session, and caused much "bad blood" between the two parties, resulting in repeated and continued abuse of the South, and the "Confederate Brigadiers" in the House, with never a friend from the North, glorious Democrats though they be, to raise his voice in our defence, save a few words from Gen. Tom Ewing of Ohic.

At this stage of the contest I saw an evident disposition on the part of the Democrats to open up discussion again. Cut bono? Simply to allow the Republicans another opportunity to abuse the South, and shake unmercifully the poor old tattered and torn bloody shirt in our faces.

down with amendments from both Demo-crats and Republicans that its author would not have known his bautling, wrapped as it was in its variegated gar-

Then it was that I rose and asked if it would be in order to lay the bill and amendments on the table? Being told that it would be, I made that motion, which was lost by nine votes; but I believe the defeat of my motion has accomplished what I desired—the withdrawal of this stupid bill from the consideration of the House. I had opened the way to more practical and useful legislation.

But as you have forced we into the re-Then it was that I rose and asked if

House in great confusion were wrangling over some points of order, the author of the bill, (not the member having
it in charge, but the author) came to me,
and asked me to readily my motion.
And no less than a score of Democrats
voluntarily and: "Ailegt, if you had
moved to recommit I would have voted
with you, but I won't vote to table the
bill." And this was the voice of the "ntire South Carolina delegation.

Do you comprehend the difference?
Had it been recommitted to the committee
it would have remained in Democratic
hands, and could have been amended
satisfactorily and presented in a different
garb in the future; or it could have been
smothered in the committee, and would
never have again been theard of. But to
have laid it on the table would have been
voting to surt the wishes of the Republicans, and, therefore, an acknowledged
quasi-defeat of the Democratic majority,
which would have hed a tendency to
demoralize the party.

There were not a baker's dozen mem-

which would have had a tendency to demoralize the party.

There were not a baker's dozen members that thought the hill wise; nay, more than half the Democrats thought it unwise, indefensible, and would prove a dead-letter upon our Statute books if enacted into law. But the party had sworn the "horse was sixteen feet high," and they proposed to "fight it out on that line." I wan not in at the swearing and thought it not wise to take the oath. That's all there is about it.

One word further. There are over fifteen thousand clerks in Washington; perhaps ten thousand are men, and all of them are Republicant Suppose each one of them gave ten dollars for a campaign fund, as they did last summer, to

paign fund, as they did last summer to elect Foster governor over Ewing in Ohio, there will be a fund of \$100,000.

Ohio, there will be a fund of \$100,000. How will you prevent this amount being raised? This bill says such an assessment shall not be made.

Suppose these clerks know that their continuance is office depends upon Republican success next Fal!; and they go forward and voluntarily give \$20 each, thus raising \$200,000 for the Republican campaign, what steps would you take to preventif?

This bill says, that shall be considered.

This bill says, that shall be considered This bill says, that shall be considered a penal offence. What—punished for disposing of your money as you think proper after you have earned it? As well tell me that, after I had sold a bale of cotten the money received for it should not be spent as I thought proper. These two points in the bill will show you the perfect inutility of enacting such legislation as it proposed.

fect inutility of enacting such legislation as it proposed.

One more postscript. I hold myself amenable to those who sent mehere, and am evar ready to give account of my stewardship, but I protest being held to account by those who, ignorant of the surroundings, seem ever willing to attack me for political appearacy. I am no sutematon, and I do not believe it is the wish of my constituency that I should be. account by those who, ignorant of the surroundings, seem ever willing to attack me for political apostacy. I am no automaton, and I do not believe it is the wish of my constituency that I should be. Neither do I propose to "go it blind" this month. Don't wait.—Burlington Hawkegs.

upon any question solely because it is Democratic. I claim the right of exer-cising private judgment on all political questions upon which I am called to leg-islate, and if upon examination I find I differ in my views with those with whom I am in accord politically. I propose to your I am in accord politically, I propose to vote as my judgment dictates. If called to account, I will be prepared to show cause both for my faith and my works,

Vory truly,

D. WYATT AIKEN.

A Texan farmer made a discovery on the 8th which certainly bids fair to raise him to more prominence in his own State then if he had found a new saleroid of the nineteenth magnitude, right ascension, 23 north, or invented a new steam pump. Surely and tersely the discovery was a method for the extermination of the Texan ant. Next to every one knows that the ant is an insect that runt be dealt with prudently yet vigorously, combatively yet with caution. From the microscopic but highly-flavored species than haunts the sugary spots of the cubboard to the fierce and intractable pionic variety, the ant is a creature inculcating feelings of profoundest respect, not to say awe, in the human breast, and there is not a housekeeper in the broad land that can look unmoved upon him when once he has established his home in the neighborhood and gone actively into the business of multiplication and increase. Professor Deremus, of New York, once estimated that there were 19,344 different species of anta in America; and the Galveston News, promptly recognizing the situation, rose and claimed 19,323 of those species as the exclusive property of Texas, Selfish and inconsiderate as this claim may seem, it has never been contested; and since the Encyclopadia Brittanica, in the new edition, has accorded 19,300 varieties to Texas, it will be seen that the Gavelston News's apparently violent and boastful claim is well backed up by sciectific authority. But to the discovery.

The Texan farmer whose fame bids fair to rival that of the discovery of America was in such humble circumstances a year ago that he was only able to keep

Ohic.

As a special order set for a certain day this season this foil! came up again, and had menopolized more than a week's time since the 1st of December last. Mr. House, of Tennessee, made an exhaustive speech of two hours and a half against the civil service reform policy of Mr. Hayes, and indirectly in favor of the bill. Similar time was allowed the Republican side of the House. That was consumed, and the member presenting the bill moved the previous question. The Republicans demanded further time to discuss the bill, and a large number of Democrats were disposed to grant it.

The gentleman (Hostetler, of Indiana, having the bill in charge persistently refused, and the Republicans began to "filibuster" by refusing to vote at all; and the Democrats not having a quorum of the whole House present, had the point made upon them after every vote, that a "quorum was not present," A call of the House was ordered, and 243 members answered to their names. Auother vote was ordered, the roll called, about 139 Democrats voted, but no Rpublicans; and another point of order that there was no quorum.

At this stage of the contest I saw an evident disposition on the part of the was in such humble circumstances s the farmer tried hot water, vinegar, nitric acid, molasses, Paris green and ammonia. He built bonfires over the ammonia. He built bonfires over the nest by night and rammed gunpowder and nitro-glycerine in it by day. Nouse. He tried prayer—the ants got away with his bag of cracked wheat. He tried profanity—they invaded his pork barrel. He sat down in calm despair—they crawled up his trousers and chewed the calmness right out of him. He dissembled—ha, ha! yes he dissembled, and he watched. One day he saw an ant crawl along the top of a now empty cracker box and over on a straw to the cracker box and over on a straw to the muzzle of a beer bottle near by, look down the abyss and then drop in. The discovery was made! The farmer danced a solemn festal dance, got out his old bottles, and waited for night. Next morning the unsuspecting insects vose and came out to disport themselves. Around the main entrance to their labyrinth there were five small but curious lecking holes. They investigated. One deputation dropped in after amother, but not one came back. The camp was thrilled was tremendous—till, towards evening, not an ant could be found, when the farmer came forth, unearthed the demijohns, built a huge fire, and consigned fifteen gallons of ants to perdition. The plan is so simple and yet so efficacious. All Texas is in arms and ecstasy, digging around ant nests and plusting bottles. The farmer has been presented with a gold medal by the City Council of Galveston, and the public spirityd citizens of Unvalde voted him a card of thanks in the Catile Dealer of the 23d. ox and over on a straw to the

-That gold crosses are often hollow is well enough known, but-few persons have discovered what a french writer has—the use to which this vacant space is put by English ladies. It is filled, he says, with cordial, or sherry, or brandy, for sipping in put its places; and thus the religious symich is made to administer to creature comfort. "This custom can be observed nightly at the opera, where a charming young English lady is in the habit of pressing to her lips at the most pathetic passages an enormous gold cross." If this story is an invention it is at least ingenious.

genions.

— The uniform green color of the vegetable world is due to chlorophyll. This substance, however, exists only in minute quantity in plants, the leaves of a large tree containing perhaps not more than 100 grains. It appears to be a direct product of the action of the sunlight pages regetation as it does not evist. light upon vegetation, as it does not exist in plants kept in darkness. The changes in the color of leaves in autumn are supposed to be due to the oxidation of their

posed to be due to the oxidation of their chlorophyll.

— The Westminister Review reckons the public debts of the world at the present time at \$24,000,000,000. The railway indebtedness has been estimated at \$6,000,000,000, and municipal debts at \$5,000,000,000, thus bringing the public indebtedness of the world up to the vast sum of \$35,000,000,000. It is not received that this will ever be paid, but it constitutes an annual lien on the industry of the world of \$1,700,000,000.

— An unusually large kangargo has

- An unusually large kangaroo ha — An unusually large kangaroo has just been placed on exhibition at Central Park, New York. Within the last few days too young elephants from India and an iguana from South America have been added to the collection of animals. The ignana is of the chameleon species, five feet in length, and is the only species in this country. It is of a darkish brown color, with changes in the sunlight. Bauanas are its only food.

THE STATE DEMOCRACY. on of the Democratic Party of

party of South Carolina, which was adorted by the State Convention, and went into force in the campaign of 1378,

s as follows:
ARTICLE I. There shall be one or more ARTIOLE I. There shall be one or more Democratic Clr. is organized in each election precinct, each of which Clubs shall have a distinct title, "The —— Democratic Club," and shall elect a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer, and shall navy the following working committees, of not less than three members each, viz: A Committee on Registration, an Executive Committee and such other Committees as to each Club may seem expedient.

ART. II. The meetings of the Clubs shall be frequent after the opening of the canvass, and some member of the Ulub or invited speaker deliver an a dress at each meeting if practicable.

ART. III. The President shall have power to call an extra meeting of the Club, and —— members of the Club shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Chairman or any five members, at such times and places as he or they may ap-

ART. XI. The Executive Committee shall have power, by the vote of a ma-jority of the whole Committee, to call a Convention of the Democratic party of the F-ate at such time and place as it the F-Me at such time and place as it may designate; and is charged with the execution and direction of the policy of the party in the State, subject only the party in the State, subject only the this Constitution, the principles declared in the platform, and such instructions, by resolution or otherwise, as the State Convention may from time to time adopt; and shall continue in office for two years from the time of election; or until the assembling of the next State Convention. assembling of the next State Convention for the negative of a State ticket, unless superceded by the action of the State Convention. And if any vacancy be occasioned by death, removal, or other cause, the Committee shall have ower to fill the vacancy.

Convention assembles, it shall be called to order by the Chairman of the Busto Execution Committee, shall elect a temperary President, and shall proceed immediately to the election of permanent officers and the transaction of business.

The Convention, when it has concluded its business, shall adjourn sine die. And when a Convention is called by the Executive Committee, such Convention shall be composed of newly elected delegated.

Ant. XIII. Representation in Judicial and Congressional Conventions shall be en the same basis as in State Conventions. A majority of delegates shall be present at a Convention to corstitute a quorum for nominating a candidate either for Congress or Solicitor. The delegation of each county in a Congressional or Judicial Convention shall have power to ill any vacancy in the delegation.

tion.

In every Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress or for the office of Solicitor a majority of the votes shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken vive cocc and recorded, unless there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclaumation. As soon as a Congressions! or Judicial Convention has nominated the party candidate for Congress or Solution, it shall adjourn sine die, and whenever a candidate to fill an unexpired term of candidate to fill an unexpired term of either office has to be nominated, it shall be done by a new Convention of delegates fresh from the people. The Excoutive Committee of each Congressional District or Indicial Circuit shall consist of the several County Chairmen of the respective counties composing such District or Circuit, which Committee shall be the control of the committee shall be a control of the contro Ke the versa in a District and for four years in a Circuit, respectively, or intil their successors shall have been elected. It shall require the consent of a majority of the whole Executive Committee in any District or Circuit to call a Nominatine Committee.

nating Couventien.

The Executive Committee of each District or Circuit shall be specially charged in its discretion, except as herein provided, and subject to the State platform. sawell as under the experision of the State Executive Committee, with the conduct of every election for Congressional Representatives or Solicitors in such District or Circuit, and said Committee shall meet at the call of the Chair.

We believe it.

"The 48th Congress bits fair to disconnicted in physician in the country will prescribe in this in the greatest de-not hope mittee shall meet at the call of the Chair.

We believe it.

man or of any three members at such times and places as he or they may ap-Eack Congressional Convention shall meet within its Congressional District, and each Judicial Convention shall meet within its Circuit.

ART. XIV. This Constitution shall not go into force until the State campaign of

within its Circuit. With the State compaging of the state of which Club, and the state compaging of the state of which Club, and the state compaging of the Club, and the state compaging of the Club, and the club, and the state compaging of the Club, and the state of the club, and t

tate to use proper force to obtain his rights, and the man who would not fear to order out the military is the candidate

who is wanted.

Moreover, as between the differen pism between Coulding and Blaine would render either of them a weak candidate, and Scoretary Sherman would be still weaker. The financial policy under which resumption has taken place was no creation of Mr. She, can, and his loudly vaunted success '-' no entirely to the policy begun and planned by Gen. Grant. During the incum beney of Mr. Hayes, the real power has been in the bands of Sherman, and every one knows how it has been used. If any one wanted an office it would be much better to be refused by Hayes and supported by Sherman, than to, be promised an office by Hayes and supported by Sherman than to, be promised an office by Hayes and have Sherman only a luke warm supporter.

Heyes and have Sherman only a luke-warm supporter.

The foregoing are the sentiments expressed by Grant and his companions in conversation since their departure from Cubs. The one leading idea that seems to possess them is the necessity of naving a Republican candidate who will not hesitate to call out the military and employ force if by any chance there is a controversy as to which candidate is elected in November next.—Mexico City Correspondence N. Y. Sun.

tayers of the wheat barry, as we proceed toward the centre, become more and more completely starchy, and at the centre but little else is found, and this portion makes the finest flour. The finer the flour the less fit it is for nutrition. the flour the less fit it is for nutrition. It is untural state, the wheat, with all it its components present, is not fitted for perfect human development. There is deficiency in the potential heat producting materials, especially for cooler climates, there being only 2 per cent, of fat in wheat. We instinctively supply the deficiency by the addition of fatty bedies. We spread butter upon breat, we single lard or butter with our biscuit or cake, and the fat meat and bread are taken alternately or coincidentally. The starch and the lat meat and bread are taken alternstely or coincidentally. The starch being a carbon hydrate can afford comparatively but little heat in consumption, and the fats are demanded by the wants of the system.—United States Miller.

The Northern part of Adams County, Miss, has been the scene of a terrible affair. An old farmer, Movis Brown, was rememstrating with his daughter Elisa aboutsome trival affair, when the latter becoming enraged, selved an axeand striking her father on the head felled him. After he had fallen she chopped nior on the neck in a vain endeavor to sever his head from his body. Medical attendance was immediately had but the old man will die. Eliza is said to be demented. Both parties are colored. The woman has been arrested and lodged in jall.

—The oldest serviving Congressmen is Hon, John A. Cuthhert, now a gracticing lawyer or afobile. In was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1788, and represented Sough in Congress in 1819.

One of the wise man who knows every thing declares that in a few years every physician in the contract will several meters.

THE LAWS OF THE STATE. Acts Passed by the Legislature at the Late

An Acr Eurther to Amend the Law in Reference to the Drawing, Empanel-ling and Term of Service of Juries. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

About noon on the 28th of February, 172, groups of people in many of the lowes of New August, respectably in Portland, Maine, cultected at the corners of the streets, gazin, up toward the sure Protecting their eyes in the shadows of the houses, they say a street of the houses, they say a street of the streets of the sure. Such a maryelous spectacle had never before, been year. A thoughtful sea Captain, Mr. Clark, brought out his sexuant, and repeatedly manually the distance of the streets of the streets of the streets. brought out the sexualt, and repeatedly managed the distance of the strange object from the limb of the sun. These unique observations are on record, and, submitted to rigid criticism, attest the accuracy of the observer. In about a week from this time a wonderfully brilliant tail of a comet was seen stirring the horizon soon after sunset, and reaching more than one-third of the way round the sky. It was now a tail without a head, as it was at first head without tail; but they were meaneds of the same comet. The best determination of its path was accomplished by the distinguished astronomer, Sears O. Walker. At its perihellon it passed mearer the sun than any known coinet, with the single exception of that of 1680, computed by Sir leaso Newton, and in the discussion of which in the Principia he breached the first approached so close to the sun that it would seem quite possible that they touched its surface, or at least swept in nearer than the solar corona. It would not have been an absurd hypothesis that they were ejusted from the sun at the thine of panetration, had it not been for the fact that the comet of 1680 was seen units way down to the ann and 2r the sametable hypothesis that each of these comets are at some former time the product of a solar struption in accordance with Business at some former time the product of a solar struption in accordance with Business at some former time the product of a solar struption in accordance with Business at some former time the product of a solar struption in accordance with Business at some former time the product of a solar struption in accordance with Business at some former time the product of a solar struption in accordance with Business at some former time the product of a solar struption in accordance with Business at some former time the product of a solar struption in accordance with Business and of hydrogen. But a juster interpretation of the Emply the splanh of the falling metoors. In about an hour and a half the comet of 1843, like that of 1850, went roun ect from the limb of the sun.

eratore?". The baby was eraing pits outly, but the nume had a bettle of Dr. pall's Baby Syrup at hand, and the finis

"Digby, will you take some of that harring?" "I thenk you maken; I belong to the temperature sometwo-can't take anything strong, "replied Digby."